Periodical

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 26 1924
DETROIT

EDUCATION NUMBER

The CRISIS

Vol. 28—No. 3 JULY, 1924 Whole No. 165

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR

Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.

AN ECONOMIC ASSET TO THE RACE

(Extract from THE WEEKLY REVIEW,
Petersburg, Va., April 19, 1924)

"All in all, the Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc., is doing much to advance the interests of the Race in this city and section. It spends thousands of dollars here annually and this money goes into the hands of colored people, thereby increasing their resources and creating greater wealth and industry among them."

Society's Building, 7th and T Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SERVANT OF ALL THE PEOPLE

For 31 years it has been providing a Superior Policy of Protection to the Race.

Giving dignified and profitable employment to 500 young women and men.

Furnishing modern offices for the Race's professional and business interests.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

Home Office: 527 N. Second Street RICHMOND, VA.

Operating in State of Virginia and
District of Columbia

Insures Against Sickness, Accident and Death

ONE SMALL PREMIUM COVERS ALL!

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 28 No. 3 JULY, 1924 Whole No. 165

COVER Page

A Master of Arts, University of California.

OPINION

"Unity"; "Vote"; " 'If I had you down South' "; "To your tents, O Nordics!" "Crisis Finance"; "The Alhambra;" "Helping Africa" 103

THE YEAR IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Illustrated 108

AFRICA. A Poem. B. B. Church 116

ANTAR, NEGRO POET OF ARABIA. Maud Cuney Hare 117

THE HORIZON. Illustrated 120

A PORTENT. F. Eugene Corbie 125

JOHN BROWN DAY. Illustrated. William Pickens 126

DREAM VARIATION. A Poem. Langston Hughes 128

YOUTH CANNOT WAIT. Illustrated. Josephine Pinyon Holmes 128

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE 131

THE AUGUST CRISIS

The August CRISIS will be devoted to the writings of the younger group of colored writers. There will be a story by Ottie Graham ,an article by Claude McKay and other items of unusual interest.

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY; ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA

RENEWALS: The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due, a blue renewal blank is enclosed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: The address of a subscriber can be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address, both the old and the new address must be given. Two weeks' notice is required.

MANUSCRIPTS and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage. If found unavailable they will be returned.

Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PAINE COLLEGE

AUGUSTA, GA.

STANDARD COLLEGE COURSES

Approved Two-Year Normal Accredited Senior High School
Un-to-Date Junior High School

"To develop leaders you must have the best possible equipment for literary training and that is what we are striving for at Paine College", said one of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This Church contributes largely to the support of Paine College.

A Good School at Reasonable Rates

For further information, address

RAY S. TOMLIN, President,
PAINE COLLEGE.

Virginia Union University

is now a Class A College

Excellent courses are offered in College as well as in Theology and in High School Work. The summer session is for college students only.

For full information address the President at Richmond, Virginia.

Lincoln University

Pioneer in Collegiate and Theological Education

Accredited by the Association of Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland.

Lincoln Graduates are Leaders in the various professions and in all parts of the country.

Address:
JOHN B. RENDALL, D. D.,
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WILEY UNIVERSITY

MARSHALL, TEXAS

Recognized as a college of the first class by Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma Boards of Education. Leading Colleges and Universities represented on its faculty. More than two hundred enrolled in College Department this year. Library and laboratories strengthened. High standard of scholarship maintained. Due prominence given athletes.

M. W. DOGAN, President

The Cheyney Training School for Teachers

Cheyney, Pa.

A Pennsylvania State Normal School offering, in addition to the regular Normal Course of two years, professional three year courses in Home Economics and Shop Work. A diploma from any of these courses makes a graduate eligible to teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania. A three-year High School Course is offered to all who have completed the eighth grammar grade.

Registration Day, Tuesday, September 16. Dormitories are not ready for students before that date. The work of the first semester begins September 17, 1924.

For further particulars and catalog, write

Leslie Pinckney Hill, *Principal*
Cheyney, Pa.

ADVERTISING PAGES REMOVED

THE CRISIS

Vol. 28. No. 3 JULY, 1924 Whole No. 165

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

UNITY

WITHIN the Negro race we are continually scoring ourselves for lack of unity and we are holding up other races and other groups as splendid examples of perfect agreement. We forget in this criticism one thing: the basis of all advance and development is Diversity; the characteristic of stagnation and death is Unity. Any attempt in a growing organism to make all of its factors act alike, is simply and definitely to stop growth.

On the other hand, without doubt, diversity, difference, the struggle of ideas and ideals means lost motion and personal bickering; but some minimum of this is absolutely essential in the present situation of the Negro race. There must be among both white people and colored, grave and deep differences of opinion as to method and end with regard to black folk in America.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People represents one point of view. It represents it sincerely and definitely. It believes that either the Negro will become a full fledged American citizen the equal of every other citizen in legal rights, political power, civil opportunity and social recognition—that either this will happen or democracy in America will die and democracy in the world receive a mortal blow. It believes passionately that the attempt to arrange this world in a hierarchy of races with the so-called "Nordics" dominating and subordinating the mass of men, is the most outrageous and foolhardy program that thoughtful people can be a party to. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recognizes that, compared with the attitude of the bourbon South, its program is revolutionary; that compared with what the best and forward looking elements of the South are willing to concede, this program is radical and exceeds their will and wish. In addition to this our association knows that there are many honest colored people who believe that we will never get our rights by the sort of agitation and fighting which this association and the CRISIS carries on, but that submission to evil, catering to the best white South and in general "laying low" is the only way for us to achieve even partial freedom.

Under such circumstances to talk unity and agreement is nonsense. If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is right, these other people are wrong. If one group is walking North and the other group walking South, or even if they are nearer in points of compass but nevertheless going in different directions, for them to unite will be for one or both of them to give up their deepest and most cherished beliefs. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People therefore seeks and desires union only with those who believe in its program and are willing to fight with it for its con-

summation. Such people together with others who are willing to listen to its arguments it invites to its great Philadelphia meeting this day and this year.

Come and hear the story of the development of democracy in the United States and the way in which a handful of men united in 1909, have become a mighty host in 1924 and are unswervingly determined to go forward to the great ideal of American democracy despite color, sex and race; an association which "will not equivocate, will not excuse and will be heard."

VOTE

KEEP your eye steady, Mr. Black Voter, your powder dry. You don't really care a rap who is president. Republican presidents are just about as bad as Democratic and Democratic presidents are little better than nothing. *But watch your Congressmen.* Never mind the dust and yelling and large talk. Watch the candidates for Congress and the state legislature. Know their names and their records. Get a list of those traitors who voted against Henry Lincoln Johnson in the contest for Georgia. Nearly all of them are candidates for office. *Knife them at the polls!* Defeat your enemies even if they are Republicans. Vote for your friends even if they are Democrats. Play the political game with knowledge and brains. Watch your Congressmen!

"IF I HAD YOU DOWN SOUTH!"

I NOTICED him standing in the crowded L train. Cream "colored" with sandy crimped hair, quiet and serious, slim and well-dressed. He moved toward the door. Something happened I do not know what—I think he stepped on the man's toe in passing. The man, big and broad, leaped to his feet, cursed and pushed him. The boy straightened and landed on the big man with a little fist that sent him reeling through the car.

Then it came. How often have I heard it! A string of oaths and vile epithets and "If I had you down South—!"

This phrase does more to reveal true Southern conditions than any other. It is never addressed to criminals. It is addressed to some Negro who stands on his rights and resents insult. It is used when no mob is in sight. It means: "I cannot touch you here because I am physically too weak and the law protects you; but if I had you down South——!"

TO YOUR TENTS, O NORDICS!

SOMETHING must be done. Wills has just thoroughly beaten Madden. Wills is black. Madden is "Nordic"—meaning Irish. Now everybody knows that a black man is inferior to a white man (except, of course, Jews, Italians and Slavs). Why then let these men contend? To prove the white man's superiority? It doesn't need proof. We know it instinctively. Stop then letting white and black compete. It's wrong. If the black wins it proves nothing. If the white wins it's perfectly natural. Therefore don't let them meet. Everything possible has been done for ten years to protect the white race from Wills' fists. Dempsey has been running over the habitable globe to escape him, just as John L. Sullivan had to dodge Peter Jackson. The thing's got to stop. It's humiliating to the prestige and known ability of Englishmen, Irishmen and Germans. The best way is to keep Negroes from ever becoming prize-fighters. Starve 'em. Give 'em T. B. Do as South Carolina does in Education—brave old Palmetto State, God bless it! Just see here:

The appropriations for public education in South Carolina for 1924 were, according to the *Charleston News and Courier* as follows:

For White People:	
The University of South Carolina	$ 476,025
The Citadel	161,143
Clemson College	91,813
Winthrop College	468,108
Medical College	120,775
Confederate Home College	5,000
Howe School	48,206
School for Deaf and Blind	125,700
Training School for Feeble Minded	150,310
Industrial School for Boys	129,548
Industrial School for Girls	27,170
	$1,803,798
For Colored People:	
Colored College	$ 101,150
Reformatory for Negro Boys	52,287
	$ 153,437

One of the best methods of getting rid of smart Negro competitors is to "forget". This is the brilliant invention of Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson of Fordham University and was first used in the case of Mrs. Whaley who went and won prizes. But it availed her little—the dean forgot to print her name! and withheld her diploma for complaining!

And then—we blush to mention it—that brilliant North Carolinian who objected to a Negro in the Columbia dormitories flunked his examinations; my God! what is Columbia thinking of!

We'll bet a cooky that "intelligence" tests applied in Charleston by Terman, Brigham & Company would prove black men fools forever. That's the way to do it. Get 'em while they're young and there'll be no Harry Wills to black the beautiful blue eyes of Mr. Madden and no danger of black brains ever arguing successfully with whites. To your tents, O Nordics!

CRISIS FINANCE

THE heads of some of our editorial friends are exceedingly thick. One of them writes: "The financial report of the CRISIS shows that the institution shows a balance of a few cents above $198.00 for the year 1923. If we deduct from the statement issued the donations, we get a deficit that runs into the big figures." Quite wrong, brother, because there were no donations to the CRISIS—*not a single red cent.* The CRISIS is a business proposition and absolutely self-supporting in every detail—rent, lights, salaries, clerk hire, paper, printing, advertising and ice water. It receives no gifts and wants no gifts. *It is the only self-supporting Negro magazine in the world since the beginning of history.* There are not a half dozen examples in the world, white or black, of a propaganda magazine representing a radical and unpopular cause that has achieved self-support through its subscribers and in spite of the big white industrial advertisers. We're proud of our record.

But more. The CRISIS does not preach vague and inconclusive Socialistic theories—it lives real socialism of the one effective sort! *It makes no profit.* It does not aim to make profit. Every cent of income possible goes back into the magazine to make it a better periodical. We could have skimped and cheated the public and saved from $2,000 to $5,000 out of our $51,365 of income last year. We did not. We saved a mere bank balance of less than $200. But we paid our debts and we had our say and if our darling friend who cannot understand a business which does not "make money" but gives honest and complete service—if he doesn't like the CRISIS there is no law which compels him either to read it or to lie about it.

THE ALHAMBRA

WHAT is the Alhambra? It is a fortress of pale red brick, square, stolid, forbidding, stately and severe with walled and crenelated ways, which fronts on the sun-lit river and looks on the silver-crowned Sierras beyond. Within, it smiles. Within, it is a jewel, carven with infinite care

and cunning, inch on inch and line on line, pattern overlaying pattern, curve to curve and angle to angle; and then this completed whole is set like a thing of soft and simple beauty, restrained, retiring, silent, grand; of peculiar and intimate fascination in wave and circle, arc and sweep, arch and column, wall and ceiling.

We who are dark can imagine these halls in the glory of their day, shining in gold and color, carpeted with the woven loveliness of the East and South, filled with colored men and women, men of learning, bravery and finesse, who ruled land and sea and sky and spirit. "Oh, God, if I were there!" These are the people on whom today, barbarians of the West fling pennies from their profits.

On this, fell dogma, brazen misunderstanding, cruelty and toil in the name of God, and crushed and twisted it and killed it. But the ghost rises pale, grim and accusing. Spain has suffered nothing that her treatment of brown Moor and Black-a-Moor and Jew, did not let her deserve. And England shall suffer nothing that her treatment of India and Africa does not invite. The black blood of Africa was all through the builders of Moorish civilization in Spain and the impress of their spirit is over this mighty monument which we call the Alhambra.

Turn with me to it again. The color is cream, soft, old cream, never yellow, with the faintest red and brown, sometimes flowering, never bursting, into faint blue and pale crimson. There is infinite pains to achieve beauty.

In the Court of Myrtle two doves cooed and drank the waters where dark mulatto Moors once bathed. The seven curves ride on yonder side, the central curve taller. Seven curves above and between them eight little grilled windows out of which the eyes of the dead look down on an orange tree, golden with fruit. At the other end in the golden cream of the morning sun, the seven curves again—the great square above, the tall dome and beyond, the shadow of the Hall of the Ambassadors and of the World.

And the walls, the loving of the walls, the slow and careful and endless doing and thinking, with curve and flowers; the holy word of Islam, curling and singing and losing itself in beautiful fancy. Carving and form and inter-lacing rise to make carving and form and inter-lacing again and yet in all its mass and greatness it is simply a beautiful thing.

HELPING AFRICA

THERE is one thought in our will to help Africa that continually recurs. We think again and again of going over there and taking charge and helping people to do things better, leading them as we are overfond of saying, "from darkness into light." Let us curb this custom of thinking with one or two after-thoughts.

First, Africa is full; not perhaps full to the extent that Belgium is, or the Rheinpfalz, but it is full to the capacity of its present industrial development. It is not, save in a few places, an empty land inviting immigrants. Secondly, the Africans are not asleep. They are awake. Not as wide awake or as well-acquainted with modern civilization as many groups, but nevertheless awake and awakening, thrilling with new spirit and new determination. Thirdly, Africa belongs to these Africans. They have not the slightest intention of giving it up to foreigners, white or black. They propose to develop their own country and to be citizens thereof. They resent that attitude that assumes that other folk of any color are coming in to take and rule their land.

Liberia for instance has held and defended her country with blood and tears for a hundred long and weary years. She is not going to allow American Negroes to assume control and to direct her government. Liberia, in her mind, is for Liberians.

Marie S. Cleveland
B.S., Ohio State

Aaron Shackelford
Ph.C., Nebraska

Hutchins F. Inge
Ph.G., Minnesota

L. L. Stokes
D.D.S., Temple

Amanda Freeman
A.B., Kansas

Sara L. Pelham
B.S., Michigan

Bertha L. Herrington
B.S., Ohio State

George M. Jones
B.S.A., Michigan

Goldie N. Dalton
A.B., Ohio State

Canis A. DeWitte
B.S., Boston

Mildred E. Lewis
A.B., Ohio

J. E. E. Morris
A.B., Harvard

Mary A. Newman
B.S., Ohio State

Herbert S. Goodloe
D.D.S., Ohio State

Clement Scott
M.D., State University, Ia.

S. B. Taylor
B.S., Northwestern

THE YEAR IN HIGHER TRAINING

INTERESTING, indirect commentary on the higher education of Negroes is shown by the annual compilations of THE CRISIS. In early years we tried to name all graduates of high schools and colleges. Then we left out high schools and for the Negro colleges gave numbers only because there were so many. Today we resort to blind numbers for all save those who have made distinguished records in the larger institutions. We lose thus in personal touch but the results thus indicated are inspiring.

Incomplete returns which will be supplemented next month give an enrollment of 1024 Negro students in Northern institutions. Several institutions are missing which should bring this total enrollment up to over 1400. From these institutions there were graduated in 1924, 169 Bachelors of Arts, Science and Philosophy, (4 of these were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa); 13 Masters of Arts and Science and 1 doctor of jurisprudence. In the professions there were graduated 50 pharmacists; 46 dentists, 19 doctors; 13 lawyers; 6 engineers and 2 veterinary surgeons.

From Negro institutions there were graduated 506 Bachelors of Arts and Science and 17 Masters of Arts. There were the following professional graduates: 131 dentists, 64 doctors, 52 pharmacists, 13 lawyers, 25 bachelors of theology and 2 engineers. This makes in all 675 students who have taken the first degree in arts and 30 Masters of Arts as compared with 643 Bachelors and 23 Masters in 1923, and 523 Bachelors and 20 Masters in 1922. There were in 1924 in all 446 professional graduates as compared with 486 in 1923 and 332 in 1922.

Harvard University, Massachusetts, has 20 Negro undergraduates. There were graduated 4 bachelors, 2 lawyers and one dentist. Of the College graduates, Earl L. Brown was on the Varsity Baseball Team, and J. E. E. Morris, because of his high marks, was exempted from final examinations.

Radcliffe College, Massachusetts, has 7 colored students of whom 2 received the Bachelor's degree.

Yale University, Connecticut, has 11 Negro students. 5 of these were graduated including 1 Bachelor of Arts, 2 Bachelors of Divinity, 1 Bachelor of Laws, and 1, Earley E. Caple, who received his Doctorate in Jurisprudence.

William S. Nelson, one of the graduates in divinity, has been elected national fellow by the National Council for Religion in Higher Education. He is the first colored fellow elected.

Columbia University had 17 Negro graduates. Among the Masters of Arts were A. Elder, Mrs. Govin, Miss B. L. Smith, G. Davis, F. L. Atkins, W. A. Robinson, and Miss E. M. Colson. Miss T. V. Fonteneau received the degree of Master of Science in accounting. There were 6 who received the Bachelor's degree; one graduated in law, one in optometry and two in pharmacy.

Among the bachelors of science was Mrs. Etnah Rochon Boutté. Mrs. Boutté graduated in pharmacy from the College of Pharmacy last year and now receives in addition to her degree the diploma as professional teacher of French. Only 3 in a class of 15 were given this diploma.

The University of Pennsylvania has 58 Negro students. Of these there were graduated 1 Bachelor of Arts; 2 Bachelors of Science; 5 Dentists; 2 lawyers and 1 from the Graduate School.

The University of Chicago, Illinois, graduated in 1924 ten Bachelors of Philosophy, three Bachelors of Science, one graduate in Law, one in Medicine, and one A.M. in chemistry. Mrs. J. T. Jones, Ph.B. and H. C. Ferguson, Ph.B., made exceptional records and Albert C. Johnson, Ph.B., had a distinguished record and won several scholarships.

The University of Kansas has 67 Negro students of whom 7 received the Bachelor's degree, 2 were graduated in fine arts and 1 in pharmacy. Mr. Hugh A. Browne who received his Bachelor's degree in zoölogy has won scholarships and prizes for high scholastic record. He will enter the Medical School.

University of Michigan has about 75 Negro students. Of these there were graduated 14 Bachelors of Arts; 2 Doctors of Medicine; 1 dentist; 1 lawyer; 1 pharmacist. Floyd H. Skinner, one of the college graduates, won second prize in the University Oratorical Contest, 1923.

G. A. H. Price
A.B., Michigan

William S. Nelson
B.D., Yale

Emilio A. Lanier
A.B., Dartmouth

Cornelius D. Seon
A.B., City College, N. Y.

Edward H. Goin
A.B., Yale

Ethel M. Grant
A.B., Oberlin

Marguerite Thompson
B.S., Kansas

Alma Taylor-Eppse
B. S., Ohio State

W. Yerby Jones
M.D., Buffalo

Charlotte C. West
A.B., Brown

Jimmie E. Tyler
A.B., Wisconsin

W. S. Ravenell
A.M., Colgate

Robert S. Wilkinson, Jr.
A.B., Dartmouth

Gerald H. Seon
D.D.S., Columbia

Samuel W. Sawyer
P.B., Hartford School Pedagogy

Neal T. Herriford
A.B., Kansas

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, has over 70 Negro students enrolled. Of these the following graduated in June: From the School of Dental Surgery, 11; from the School of Medicine, 1; from the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 10; from the School of Religion, 1. Samuel Taylor, one of the graduates has made a reputation as an athlete in football.

The State University of Iowa has 78 Negro students of whom 2 received the Bachelor's degree, 2 were graduated as Doctors of Medicine, 2 as pharmacists and 1, James B. Dickens, received the degree of Master of Arts. Clement Scott who receives the degree of Doctor of Medicine was tenor soloist in the University Chorus and a member of the honorary swimming organization.

The University of Wisconsin had one Negro graduate.

Boston University has 26 Negro students of whom 1 graduated from the School of Education, 2 from the College of Business Administration and 1 from the School of Medicine.

Indiana University graduated 1 Bachelor of Arts and 2 Doctors of Medicine. There are 38 Negro students enrolled.

University of Illinois graduated 7 Bachelors of Arts and 2 dentists.

University of Nebraska has 26 Negro students. Of these 1 pharmacist was graduated.

The University of Minnesota has 26 Negro students of whom 2 received the Bachelor's degree and 1 was graduated in Law and 1 in Dentistry.

University of California has about 20 Negro students.

Ohio State University has 225 Negro students, 75 women and 150 men. The following degrees were conferred this spring: Master of Arts 1; Bachelor of Arts and Science 6; Dentists 4; Pharmacists 1; electrical engineer 1; 5 others will probably receive their degrees at the end of the summer quarter. Miss Alma Taylor-Eppse completed the four year college course in two and three-quarter years.

Wellesley College, Massachusetts, graduated its only Negro student, Mary Elizabeth West. She has "maintained a very high academic standing" and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. Her majors were English literature and Biblical history.

Brown University, Rhode Island, has 11 Negro students of whom 6 were graduated. Charlotte C. West who received her Bachelors degree was one of the two women admitted to a seminar for distinguished work and was one of the editors of the Brown Year Book.

The College of the Pacific has 2 Negro students of whom 1, Miss Mildred E. Jones was graduated as Bachelor of Music. She maintained A grade throughout her course.

University of Southern California has 34 Negro students of whom it graduated 3 in liberal arts, 2 in dentistry and 6 in pharmacy.

Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Ohio, has 18 Negro students, of whom 1 graduated in pharmacy, 2 in dentistry and 1 in law.

College of the City of New York graduated 3 persons with the Bachelor's degree, of whom James E. Whitfield won the oratorical prize.

University of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduated 14 persons with the Bachelor's degree.

Cornell University, New York, graduated two Bachelors of Arts and one engineer, Frank L. Thompson who won during his university course the State scholarship, University scholarship, and college entrance diploma. He was a member of the cross country club.

Amherst College, Massachusetts, graduated 1 Bachelor of Arts.

Williams College, Massachusetts, has 5 Negro students of whom W. Allison Davis, received his degree *summa cum laude* with highest final honors in English literature. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and was secretary of the local chapter. He received the Clark prize scholarship of $500 for 1925 and during his course took first prize in Latin and the Graves Essay prize.

Hunter College graduated 4 Bachelors of Arts; one of these, Miss M. L. Price, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, received her degree *summa cum laude* and won the Hunt medal for proficiency in classics.

Dartmouth College has 3 students of Negro descent. Two received the Bachelor's degree this year. One, R. S. Wilkinson, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. E. A. Lanier also graduated with honors.

Oberlin College, Ohio, has 48 Negro students of whom 4 received the Bachelor's degree. One other will probably be graduated at the end of the summer session. Miss Grace I. Woodson, one of the graduates, was a member of the Y. W. C. A. Cabinet and

L. T. Crosthwaite
D.D.S. Minnesota

Ethelyne M. Probst
B.L.I., Emerson College Oratory

Mildred L. Dixon
B.S., Syracuse

Richard A. Jackson
A.B., Michigan

W. Allison Davis
A.B., Williams

Hugh I. Fontellio-Nanton
B.S. Wesleyan

Felton G. Clark
B.A., Beloit

Hermett H. Wortham
B.S., Michigan

Ernest Richards
LL.B., Michigan

V. Edward Allen
A.B., Rutgers

R. I. Lemon
S.T.M., Boston

Millard S. Duncan
B.H., Springfield

Earl L. Brown
A.B., Harvard

Frank H. Weaver, Jr.
B.S., Armour

Charles S. Stone
B.H., Springfield

Maurice Guy
B.S., Detroit

Chairman of the Inter-Racial Commission in her senior year.

University of Colorado has 2 Negro students of whom 1 received the Bachelor's degree.

Beloit College, Wisconsin, has 3 colored students of whom 1 was graduated.

Grinnell College, Iowa, has 2 Negro students of whom Alphonse Heningburg was graduated. He was a member of the Cosmopolitan and Romance Languages Club and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Syracuse University, New York, has about 20 Negro students of whom 3 received the Bachelor's degree. Miss M. L. Dickson receives her Bachelor's degree, *cum laude*.

Ohio University has 29 Negro students. Of these 5 received the Bachelor's degree.

Simmons College, Massachusetts, has 2 Negro students of whom one was graduated.

Wesleyan University, Connecticut has 3 Negro students of whom 1, Mr. Fontellio-Nantón, received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was 'Varsity Debater in his senior year.

Kansas State Agricultural College, has 29 Negro students. 3 were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science and 2 in Veterinary Medicine.

Purdue University, Indiana, has 5 Negro students.

The Armour Institute of Technology, Illinois, has 2 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated in electrical engineering.

University of Buffalo, New York, has 4 Negro students of whom 1 received the Bachelor's degree and 2 received degrees in medicine. W. Yerby Jones was class marshall 1922-23 and receives his doctorate of medicine this year.

The Municipal University, Akron, Ohio, has 8 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated.

The International Y. M. C. A. College, Massachusetts, had 7 Negro students and 3 graduates.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has 3 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated.

The University of Toledo, Ohio, has 9 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated.

Bates College, Maine, has 6 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated.

Butler College, Indiana, has 49 Negro students of whom 4 were graduated.

The University of Omaha, Nebraska, has 6 students of Negro descent of whom one was graduated.

Colgate University, New York, has 5 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated.

Rutgers College, New Jersey, has 4 Negro students of whom 1 received his Bachelor's degree.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania, has 4 Negro students.

Coe College, Iowa, has 2 Negro students of whom 1 was graduated.

Drake College, Iowa, has 10 Negro students besides several in the College of Music. 1 was graduated as Bachelor of Arts; Miss M. E. Wood receives in addition to her degree, a first-grade teacher's certificate for Iowa.

Ohio Northern University has 3 Negro students of whom 1 graduated.

Colgate University—W. S. Ravenell who receives his Master's degree made an average of A in the social sciences.

The University of Detroit, Michigan, has 6 Negro students of whom 2 graduated in Law (one with the Master's degree) and 2 in engineering.

Temple University, Pennsylvania, graduated 7 from the College of Liberal Arts, 6 from the School of Medicine, 35 from the School of Pharmacy and 17 from the School of Dentistry.

Springfield College, Massachusetts, graduated 3 bachelors; Charles S. Stone was elected to the Kappa Delta Pi honor society. Otis E. Finley, B.P.E. will be Dean of Men at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Illinois Medical School, graduated 1 doctor of Medicine.

Chicago School of Dental Surgery, graduated 1 dentist.

Fordham University, New York, will graduate 3 students in law. One of these graduates, Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley passed 100% in each of the eight examinations for the American Law Book Company prize and failed to receive it. The Dean also "forgot" to print her name in the catalog as the winner of two other prizes. Mrs. Whaley's degree is being withheld.

Tufts Medical College graduates Miss Dorothy Baulding as Doctor in Medicine. She led her class in scholarship.

Emerson College of Oratory graduates one B.L.I., Miss E. M. Probst. Miss Probst did extra work during her course looking toward a Bachelor's degree, at Boston University.

Elizabeth H. Hill
B.S., Simmons
Charles W. Lewis
A.B., Amherst
Otis E. Finley
B.P.E., Springfield
Theodore R. Massenberg
LL.B., Detroit

Mary E. Wood
A.B., Drake
Roland T. Heacock
B.D., Yale
Mary E. West
A.B., Wellesley
Grace I. Woodson
A.B., Oberlin

Lewis V. Williams
B.S., Illinois
Dorothy E. Williams
A.B., Omaha
Floyd H. Skinner
A.B., Michigan
Alphonse Heningburg
A.B., Grinnell

E. Earl Ware
B.S., Bates
Beatrice E. Penman
B.S., Ohio State
Eugene E. Alston
M.D., Michigan
Mildred E. Jones
Mus.B., Pacific

There have been the following graduates of colored institutions:

Howard—President Coolidge was the principal speaker at the 55th annual commencement of Howard University. The Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy were present. There were 78 degrees of Bachelor of Arts conferred including the degree *magna cum laude* given to Miss M. G. Neale and the degrees *cum laude* given to M. J. Banks, L. J. Green and the Misses J. B. Hubbard, V. L. Ruffin, M. V. Ruby, H. V. Stewart, R. E. Yancey and W. B. Yancey. There were 52 Bachelors of Science including U. S. Brooks, *cum laude*.

There were also the following degrees: 2 Bachelors of Music, 2 Civil Engineers, and 1 Bachelor of Science in Art. The number of professional graduates was as follows: from the School of Religion, 4; from the School of Law, 32; from the School of Medicine, 27; from the Dental College, 40; from the School of Pharmacy, 31. William H. Williams received the degree of Master of Arts in history.

The following honorary degrees were given: LL.D. to Judge F. W. Booth of Washington; Doctor of Music to R. N. Dett of Hampton and Melville Charlton of Brooklyn; Doctor of Divinity to E. E. Tyler of Brooklyn, A. Clayton Powell of New York, and Bishop C. C. Alleyne of New Rochelle.

Thirteen second lieutenants were sworn into the army as members of the officers' reserve corps; two others received certificates of eligibility and will be commissioned as soon as they reach the age of 21. In the School of Medicine Dr. Lewis K. Madison received the Dumas prize of one hundred dollars for highest scholarship. Howard University has secured money for a gymnasium, armory and athletic field.

Lincoln University graduates 53 Bachelors of Arts and 6 Bachelors of Theology. The university has the largest enrollment and the largest number of college graduates in its history.

Fisk University, Tennessee, graduates 48 Bachelors of Arts. It has practically completed the raising of an endowment fund of one million dollars.

Morgan College, Maryland, graduates 12 Masters of Arts, 12 Bachelors of Arts and 5 Bachelors of Science. It has been promised $50,000 from the General Education Board on certain conditions.

Virginia Union University graduates 4 Masters of Arts and 24 Bachelors of Arts.

Talladega College, Alabama, graduates 27 Bachelors of Arts and 1 Bachelor of Divinity. It has opened a men's dormitory with modern recreational features and has created the position of Dean of Women with a colored incumbent.

Livingstone College, N. C., graduates 22 Bachelors of Arts and 3 Bachelors of Theology. The A. M. E. Zion General Conference has voted to raise $500,000 endowment fund for the College.

Bishop College, Texas, graduates 22 Bachelors of Arts and Science.

Shaw University, North Carolina, graduates 19 Bachelors of Arts. The General Education Board has given $200,000 to the University and $90,000 additional for a new science hall. The American Baptist Home Mission Society has added $100,000 making the total endowment of Shaw $375,000 at present.

Morehouse College, Georgia, graduates 18 Bachelors of Arts.

J. C. Smith University, N. C., graduates 15 Bachelors of Arts and 3 Bachelors of Divinity. It has built and equipped a new science hall at a cost of $75,000.

Wiley College, Texas, graduates 17 Bachelors of Arts.

Morris Brown University, Georgia, graduates 15 Bachelors of Arts.

Atlanta University, Georgia, graduates 14 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 39 from the Normal department which has a 2 years' course of college rank.

Benedict College, S. C., graduates 13 Bachelors of Arts. The General Education Board has contributed $97,500 to the College and friends have added $3.500 to this.

Samuel Houston College, Texas, graduates 11 Bachelors of Arts.

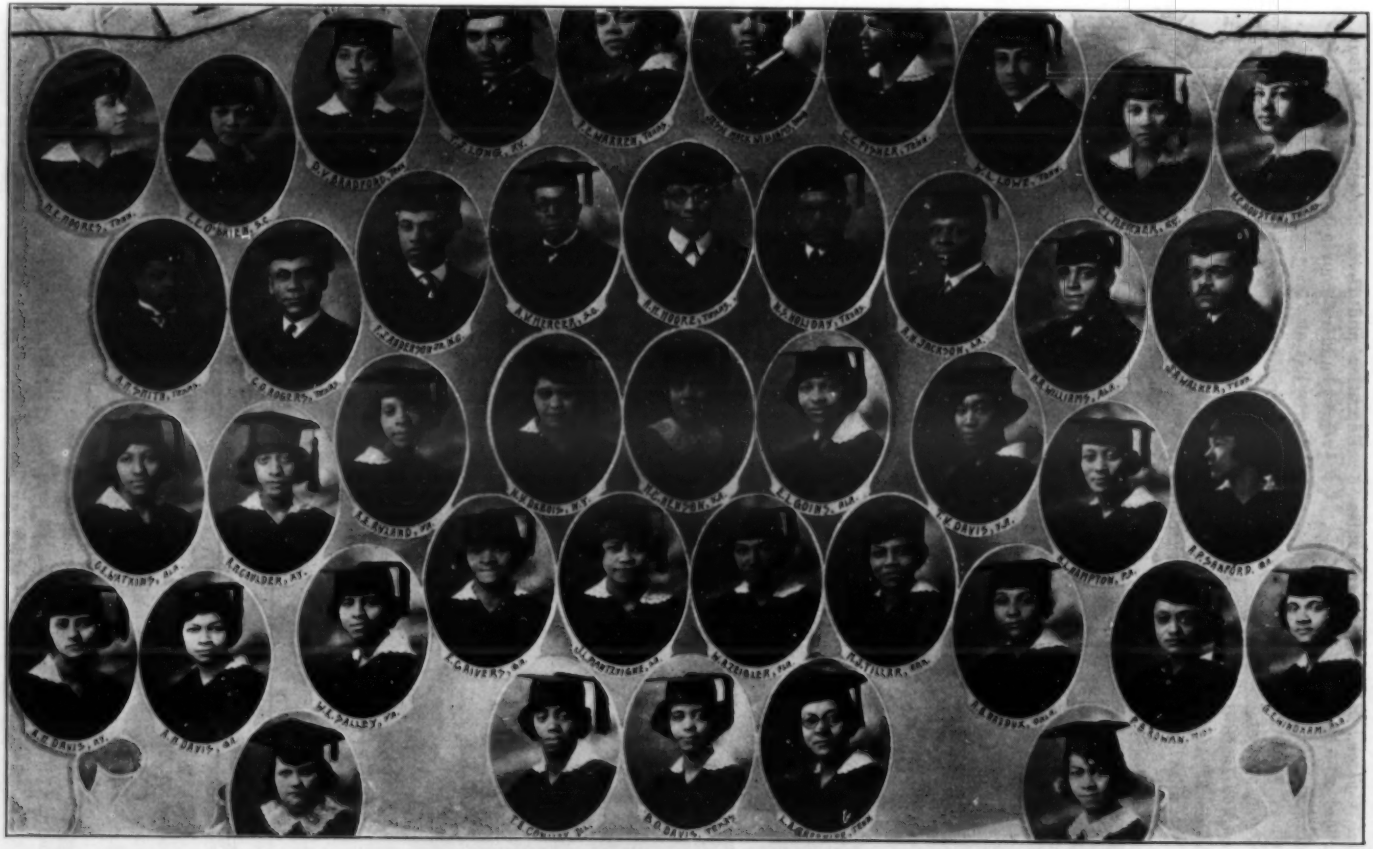
Virginia Theological Seminary graduates 2 Bachelors of Arts and 8 Bachelors of Theology. Colored people have subscribed $50,000 toward the endowment.

Knoxville College, Tennessee, graduates 10 Bachelors of Arts. It has raised $250,000 toward a half million endowment fund.

Tennessee A. & I. State Normal School graduates 8 Bachelors of Arts.

Clark University graduates 7 Bachelors of Arts.

Paine College, Georgia, graduates 6 Bachelors of Arts and Science. It is planning two new buildings next year.



COLLEGE GRADUATES, FISK UNIVERSITY, 1924

Rust College, Mississippi, graduates 6 Bachelors of Arts.

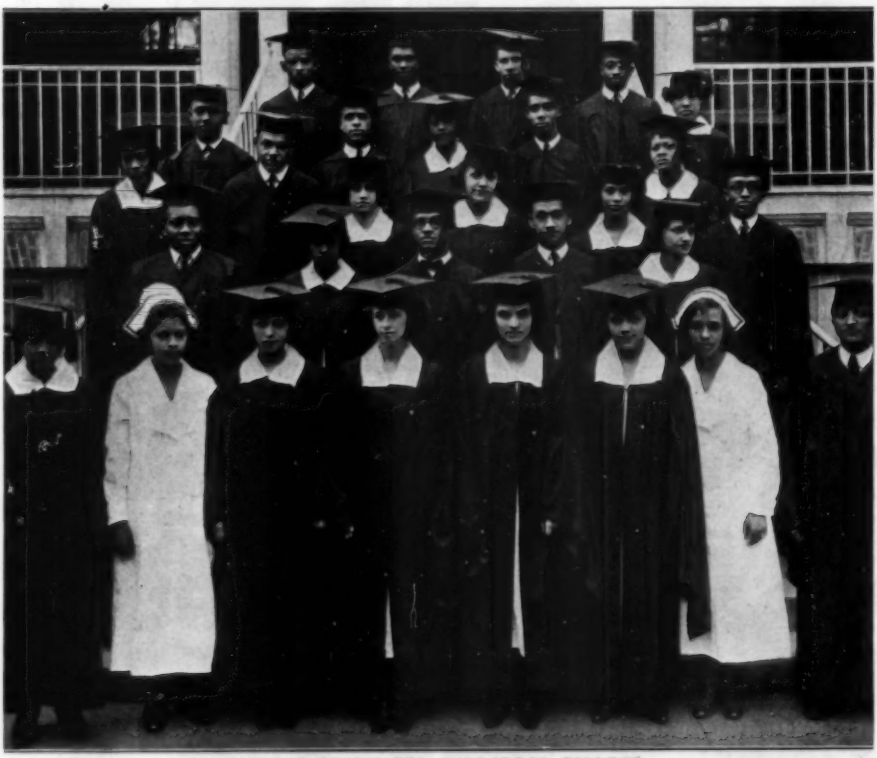
Arkansas Baptist College graduates 5 Bachelors of Arts. Science laboratories have been opened.

Hampton Institute, Virginia, graduates 4 Bachelors of Arts; a teachers' college has been organized with 3 schools, Agriculture, Education and Home Economics. A four years' builders' course leading to the B.S. degree has also been established.

Straight College, Louisiana, graduates 3 Bachelors of Arts.

Southern University, Louisiana, graduates 2 Bachelors of Arts.

(*Continued on page* 122)



COLLEGE GRADUATES, TALLADEGA COLLEGE

AFRICA

B. B. CHURCH

AS gleams the evening star
Upon the brow of night,
When light of day has trailed
Its master's sudden flight,
So shines the motherland—
An emerald at rest,
Amid the sapphire splendor
Of the ocean's surging breast.

ANTAR, NEGRO POET OF ARABIA

MAUD CUNEY HARE

[*The June* CRISIS *told the story of Antar's birth being son of a black mother and Arab father, Shedad; of his love for his cousin, Ibla, daughter of Malik and sister of Prince Malik; and of his persecution and adventures.*]

NOW at this time, Ibla and many of Shedad's relatives are invited to a marriage feast of one of the Ghiftan tribe. While journeying on, they are attacked by foes; Antar puts to flight the tribe of Moostalik, protects Ibla and slays the Chief. In gratitude she cries: "God protect thee, thou black in face, but fair in deeds—thou ornament of men."

Shedad's pride and affection increase for Antar, but he is reluctant to give him the honor and rank of an Arabian son. Antar beseeches him but is refused the dignity due an Arab of nobility. In great sorrow he decides to leave the tribe of Abs and journey alone over the desert.

Wandering across the plains, he meets Chief Ghegadh, who greatly admires him, and he is asked to join the tribe as one of their warriors. He becomes the posessor of a noble horse, Abjer, and takes part in terrific raids. Alone he is annihilating a band of horsemen, when his good friend, Prince Malik, who is in search of him, comes upon him and persuades him to return home.

His father affectionately greets him with the kiss between the eyes, and the surname of "Aboolfawaris" is bestowed upon him. The king has his poetry recorded in order that the tribe may have the honor of being rated amongst the most eloquent Arabians. However, Antar is deeply wounded by the opposition to his love. True to her sex, Ibla sees his sorrow, pities him and loves him.

Malik, the father, finds it expedient to betroth her to Amarah, a nobleman of light character. Prince Malik arrives just in time to prevent the consummation of the marriage plans, and pitying Antar he begs Shedad to honor his son.

Shedad, divided by pride in Antar and fear of the scorn of the tribe, refuses to brave their displeasure and declares that the tribe of Abs, proud of their lineage, would hate him for doing that which had never been done before.

In anger Antar attacks Amarah and as a punishment he is demoted to the care of the sheep and camels. His heavy heart is cheered by a message from Ibla—"Tell him that if my father even makes my grave my resting-place, none but him do I desire, none but him will I choose."

The Absians are attacked by the Teyans. They relied always on the prowess of Antar, but now he deliberately holds aloof. About to be defeated, they appeal to him. He replies: "What dost wish me to do? I am indeed grieved at thy distress. O that I could rescue thee from destruction and defeat, but I am a slave."

They become hard pressed and again seek his aid. At last the wife of the king and other women of the Court, together with Ibla, are taken prisoners. Malik, her father, promises her hand to Antar if he will rescue her. On he rushes, riding his horse Abjer, and crying: "My sword is my father and the spear in my hand is my father's brother, and I am the son of my day in the heights of the desert!"

In the fray, he rescues Ibla and her companions and puts the enemy to flight. He is welcomed with gratitude by the King, and his wife Temadhur pleads his cause. Malik, Shas and Rebia are outwardly grateful but inwardly they rage and together they plot against him.

Shas declares that Shedad will shame the tribe of Abs should he honor Antar with the rank of a noble son, and Antar crushed in spirit, yet still of great pride, offers to leave and join another tribe. The King entreats him to remain, but he replies:

"Enjoyment is ever desired after absence and friendship is wished for after separation. I have been merciful to those who are not aware of the value of my mercy and my friendship has not been properly appreciated.

"But had I not a chief who commands me, liberal in speech and exalted in power I would do myself justice with my sword

and soon would I show the difference between virtue and outrage."

When the King reproaches Malik for his broken promise to Antar, he devises another method of ridding the tribe of the importunate lover. He demands of Antar the gift of one thousand Asafeer camels as a dowry for Ibla. Now Asafeer camels are found only in the kingdom of Monzar, a most powerful tribe, the possessor of untold armies. Antar does not know of the perils besetting him nor that Malik believes he has asked the unobtainable of him, so blithely goes forth on his quest.

"He pitches his tent near a spring and behold there was an old Sheikh with bent back—his face almost touched his knees. So I said to him, 'why art thou thus stooping?' He said, as he waved his hands towards me, 'my youth is lost somewhere on the ground, and I am stooping in search of it' ".

Offering him hospitality, the old man listens to his mission, after which he warns him that he is sent forth with the hope that he might be destroyed. Antar, disillusioned, sad and lonely, though still determined and unafraid, speaks:

"In the land of Shurebah are defiles and valleys; I have quitted them and its inhabitants live in my heart. Fixed are they therein, and in my eyes; and even when they are absent from me, they dwell in the black of mine eye; and when the lightning flashes from their land, I shed tears of blood and pass the night leagued with sleeplessness. The breeze of the fragrant plants makes me remember the luscious balmy airs of the Zatool-irsad. O Ibla, let thy visionary phantom appear to me, and infuse soft slumbers over my distracted heart! O Ibla, were it not for my love of thee, I would not be with so few friends and so many enemies! I am departing and the back of my horse shall be my resting place; and my sword and mail my pillow, till I trample down the lands of Irak, and destroy their deserts and their cities . . . . The eyes of the envious shall watch; but the eyes of the pure and the faithful shall sleep; and I will return with numerous Asafeer camels that my love shall procure, and Shiboob be my guide."

After many desperate encounters, Antar succeeds in capturing one thousand Asafeer camels from the slaves of the King of Arab chiefs, but Nuan, the son, captures him and he is bound upon the back of his horse Abjer. Taken before the King, he is asked whether he is a warrior or a slave:

"My Lord, I am of the tribe of the noble Abs. Nobility amongst liberal men is the thrust of the spear, the blow of the sword, and patience beneath the battle dust. I am the physician of the tribe of Abs when they are in sickness, their protector in disgrace, the defender of their wives when they are in trouble and their horseman when they are in glory and their sword when they rush to arms."

Monzar is astonished at his fluency of speech and questions him of his love: "Hast thou then", Monzar asks, "with all this fortitude and eloquence exposed thy life to the sea of death for the sake of an Arab girl?"

"Yes, my Lord, it is love that emboldens man to encounter dangers and horrors. There is no peril to be apprehended but from a look from beneath the corner of a veil . . . The eyelashes of the songstress from the corner of the veil are more cutting than the edge of the cleaving scimitars; and when they wound the brave are humbled, and the corners of their eyes are flooded with tears".

"O lightnings! waft my salutations to her, and to all the places and pastures where she dwells. O ye dwellers in the forest of Tamarisks, if I die, mourn for me when my eyes are plucked out by the hungry fowls of the air. O ye steeds, mourn for a knight who could engage the lions of death in the field of battle. Alas, I am an outcast and in sorrow!"

Monzar, who also possesses the gift of eloquence, admires Antar and has him unbound. He proves his prodigious strength by performing remarkable feats, conquers the Persians in battle and brings about a reconciliation between the Persian, Chosroe, and Monzar who had been estranged.

Refusing to listen to Monzar's pleading to remain as one of them, he is given magnificent gifts and added to his share of the plunders of war, Arab horses, jewels and many slaves, he is given a tiara from the head of the King and a canopy of silver to sit under on his wedding night. In spite of the offer of priceless treasures, he turns homeward.

Meanwhile, his devoted brother Shiboob takes refuge in the cave of a shepherd, who befriends him and allows him to escape. Escaping from the land of Shiban, and believing Antar to have been slain, he reaches home bewailing his death. Knowing that

Antar has been wantonly sacrificed, the tribe of Abs is greatly grieved and Ibla, broken of heart, swears fealty to his memory. Her father is weighted down by the hatred and scorn of all who believe him to be responsible for Antar's death and he decides to emigrate and to wed Ibla secretly to the conqueror Vachid.

Learning of the plot, Ibla is greatly distressed, and although cruelly treated by her brother and father, she persists in her refusal to wed. But they journey on. In the midst of an attack by marauders, they are, to their great surprise, met by Antar, who is on his way home with his great riches. He rescues the party and Ibla is overjoyed.

Malik rides on ahead to announce to King Zoheir and all the tribe that Antar is safe and returning to his tribe. In the midst of the rejoicing, Antar gives his wealth to Ibla, but Malik, thwarted in his plans, forbids the lovers to meet.

Antar in sorrow resolves to go to Mecca, mounts his steed and again goes forth with Shiboob to the sacred valley, where he seeks consolation in Nature. He has marvelous adventures, rescues his enemies, Shas and Malik, who have wandered from home, and is again sent on a difficult errand, ostensibly to seek a more suitable marriage gift for Ibla.

With no intention of keeping his promise Malik spirits Ibla away. Upon Antar's return, he is aghast at the sight of her abandoned home. The lovers succeed in exchanging messages and Antar sends his brother to comfort Ibla while he enters a battle with the hostile tribe which has imprisoned Ibla.

He puts the tribe of Temeem to flight, protects the women and children, rescues Ibla and wins the admiration of Ghayadh.

"Hail! I greet thee, branch of the tamarisk! Welcome to the new moon of the desert and the city! O Ibla! thy form during my absence was ever in the core of my heart and my eye. Since thou hast been absent, all my joys have been absent, all my pleasures closed and my bloodshot eyes have passed the night in sleeplessness."

The final artifice of Malik is frustrated. Repeatedly he is thrown into difficult situations in which he is forced to rely upon Antar's kindness and intrepidity, and at last he speaks honestly: "God is with thee. Thou hast revived me after extinction. Thou hast exerted thyself and the tribe has been annihilated. Let us swear by thy generosity."

Great sorrow comes to Antar by the death of his good friends, King Zoheir and his dearly beloved protector, Prince Malik. Cais now reigns as king, and in great admiration of Antar's exploits in battle with King Numan's army, he demands that Malik keep his promise and give Ibla in immediate marriage to Antar.

Antar, his love now won, is gloriously happy, but he wishes his joy to be shared by his many friends and so he delays the ceremonies for ten days, in order that he might reach the Kings of the various tribes of the plains. The land of Shurebah and Mt. Saadi is a land of feasting and joy for seven days and nights.

The kings and their warriors bring magnificent gifts. The pavilion of burnished gold and jewels, the gift of Chosroe, is made ready and the tiara and coronet from the land of Shiban is placed on Ibla's head and forehead. The consummation of the marriage of Antar and Ibla is honored by a splendid feast given by King Cais.

The sumptuous wedding scene closes the fourth book, the last, of Terrick Hamilton's translation. The superb closing scene of the opera is taken from Asmai's "Romance of Antar", in which is told the remarkable, heroic death of the poet.

In reality, the poet's death occurs at an advanced age and sons survive him. Meanwhile the discovery is made that Zebeeba, the Abyssinian mother of Antar, was herself of royal blood, enslaved through warfare, the victim of one of the frequent invasions, perhaps, of the Abyssinians who succeeded in placing a number of Governors in southern Arabia during the early centuries.

In the last act of the opera, Antar is slowly dying from the wound received by a poisoned arrow. Ibla is ignorant of his fate. Barring the way that she may escape from a warring band, he dies seated upright on his noble horse.

Amarat, who treacherously instigated his murder, believes Antar to be alive and with his band he flees in terror from the greatly feared warrior. But Antar is no more. Seated on his steed, with sword in hand, victorious even in death, he wins the praise of friend and foe:

"God bless thee, brave Antar, thou protectest the weak even though thou art dead."

The Horizon

¶ Mrs. George G. Williams of Savannah, Georgia, has the distinction of being the first colored woman to be appointed to the National Committee of the Republican Party.

¶ Dr. Sarah Winifred Brown has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University. She is the first woman to hold this position.

¶ Dr. James W. Ames, a graduate of Howard University has been made an elector for the state of Michigan. This was done through the suggestion of Alexander J. Groesbeck, Governor of Michigan.

¶ Mrs. Florence Norwood, 210 East Woodruff Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, is seeking the whereabouts of her son, George Louis Norwood.

¶ Mr. J. Elias Rector of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been elected first alternate delegate of the big four to the National Republican Convention assembling now in Cleveland. Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, N. J., was highest on the slate of Coolidge candidates for alternate delegate-at-large.

¶ George W. Lattimore presented "Kean —The Madness of Genius", a film based on a Dumas play, at the Embassy Theatre, High Holborn, London. More than 200 titled personages attended the first evening's performance.

Keystone View.

MRS. G. S. WILLIAMS

27TH GENERAL CONFERENCE A. M. E.

THE REV. LOUIS H. BERRY

¶ The new rector of St. Philip's Church, Newark, N. J., is Louis Hunton Berry, a graduate of Howard University and the General Theological Seminary of New York. Father Berry was formerly vicar of St. Philip's Church in Indianapolis but left to engage in social work as secretary of the Harlem office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

¶ Half of the $40,000 of the Rosenwald fund annual allotment has been assigned to Mississippi. The construction of 125 new Negro schools is planned for this state before July 1st.

¶ The A. M. E. and the United Methodist Free Churches have united in Jamaica, B. W. I.

KING JEBBRICK

¶ King Jebbrick of the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific owns one of the finest collections of German glass ware in the world.

A. M. E. CHURCH, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 1924 *Photo by Patton.*

ST. CYPRIAN'S

¶ St. Cyprian Episcopal Church Mission in Boston has been dedicated. It is built in English Gothic style and is constructed of brick and concrete, seating over 600 people. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Samuel G. Babcock. Rev. D. LeRoy Ferguson is the rector in charge.

¶ B. M. Clarke a colored tennis player, has been selected by the Jamaica (B. W. I.) Tennis Association to represent Jamaica at the International Tennis Matches at Wimbledon, England.

¶ Dr. W. Harry Barnes, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, chief of the ear, nose and throat service of Douglass Hospital and assistant chief of Jefferson Hospital, has gone to France to do special graduate work at the University of Paris. Dr. Barnes gave as his reason for studying abroad, the fact that prejudice interfered with obtaining the necessary studies in this country, adding that while prejudice might be overcome, much valuable time is wasted in waiting.

¶ The first colored appointee to the office of special deputy attorney general of New York, is Attorney Cornelius W. McDougald. He is a graduate of Lincoln University and New York University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1908 and has spent a large part of his time in important political activities. His new appointment carries with it a salary of $6,000.

The Rev. D. L. Ferguson

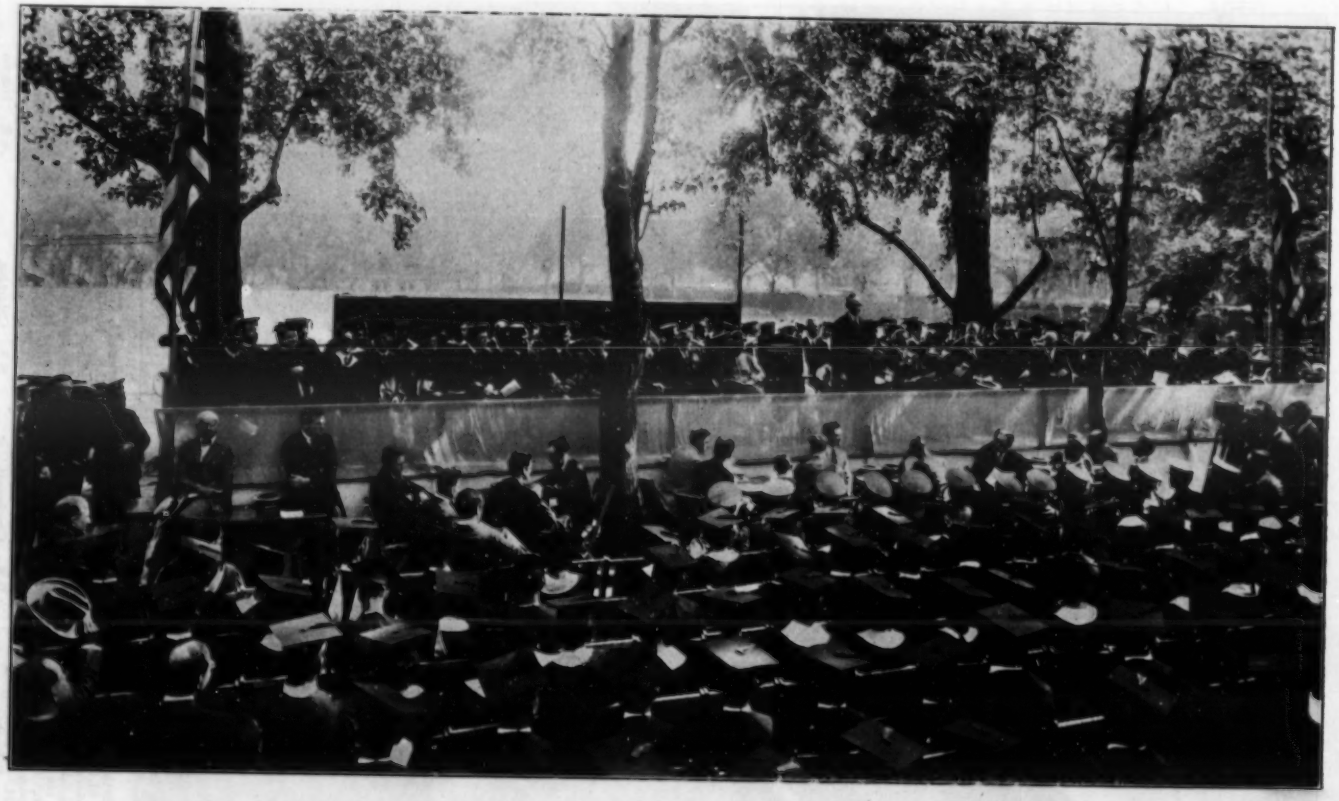
¶ W. S. Willis of Dallas, Texas, has been re-elected grand chancellor of the colored Knights of Pythias of the Texas jurisdiction.

(*Continued from page* 110.)

The Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute will have a college department next year with the Freshman class of 50. It has equipped a new science hall.

Meharry Medical School, Tennessee, graduates 37 Doctors of Medicine, 91 Dentists, 21 Pharmacists and 3 Nurses. Hubbard Hospital has been enlarged and equipped at a cost of $88,000.

Lincoln Hospital, New York, graduates 40 trained nurses.



COMMENCEMENT AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SPEAKING

Photo by Scurlock

Arthur G. Falls
B.S., M.D., Northwestern

Marguerite Isby
B.Ed., Cincinnati

Howard Allen
A.B., Southern Calif.

Theodora V. Fonteneau
A.M. in Accounting
Columbia

Lowell W. Baker, Jr.
B.S., Detroit

Hattie V. Feger
A.M., Cincinnati

C. Spencer Tocus
B.Music, Ohio

Margaret D. Bowen
B.S., Cincinnati

Charles M. Thompson
D.D.S., Northwestern

Mary D. Rasor
B.S., Cincinnati

Thomas H. Walters
D.D.S., Columbia

Etnah R. Boutte
B.S., Columbia

C. H. Shaw
Ph.G., Temple

R. Oberia Lattimer
A.B., Ohio State

S. Albert Brown, Jr.
B.E., Cincinnati

Melva L. Price
A.B., Hunter

A PORTENT

F. EUGENE CORBIE

A NEW era of purposefulness has dawned in the field of intercollegiate relationships. In the month of April a group of college students moved by the spirit created by the Indianapolis Convention met at Woolman School, Swarthmore, Pa., to discuss the matter of race prejudice and its attendant evils. There were representatives from the University of Pennsylvania, Virginia Normal and Industrial School, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Haverford College, Hampton Institute, The College of the City of New York, Union Theological Seminary, Lincoln University, Swarthmore College and Bryn Mawr College. The conference was held under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Liberal Club, the Swarthmore Polity Club and the University of Pennsylvania Forum.

The first day of the conference was given over to a re-statement of the findings of the groups at Indianapolis; to the history of the Negro in America and to the theory of racial superiority. This last question awoke much discussion. One student called the attention of the representatives to the various intelligence tests, especially to those given by the Army which purported to show the intelligence of the Negro was far below that of the whites. The theory of the Stoddard School and the findings of Professor Bean on his examination of certain Negro skulls were also advanced. Another student in analyzing the Army tests spoke of the reports of Professor Kroeber of the University of California which show that the general results are in favor of the whites but that the Negroes of the North are above those of the South in intelligence. Moreover when the Negro of the North is compared with the average white, of Alabama for instance, the Negro ranks higher proving that with superior environment any race will advance. Professor Kroeber also states that while the results of the tests may be helpful for vocational and educational guidance, they are not sufficient to prove racial superiority because they take no cognizance of the social and economic factors in the lives of the people examined. Proof of an inequality in the mentality of the two people must rest on the bestowal of equal chances.

Apropos of Stoddard's statement that the Negro has made no contribution to civilization one student declared Egyptian civilization Afroid, "whether Mr. Stoddard knew it or not." This student also contended that Professor Bean when conducting his examination of white and Negro skulls knew in advance the distinction between them and inasmuch as the eye sees what the mind feels, naturally he saw many differences. Professor Mall, on the other hand, being unaware of this distinction examined the same skulls and found very little variation, showing that even in the scientific field one's prejudice plays a part.

The morning of the second day was spent in discussing the social status of the Negro and also his economic contribution to America. The attention of the students was drawn to the many social injustices which are commonly known to all of us. The Southern delegates gave expression to what they themselves had just undergone in order to attend the conference in the matter of Jim-Crow cars and other public places of accommodation. A discussion of equal educational and social privileges for white and Negro students brought out this important information that Bryn Mawr is ready to admit any colored student who might apply for admission. The point was cleverly made however that usually in such cases the principal discourages admission on the ground that the student in question would meet strong prejudice and social ostracism which could hardly be overcome; that it would be better for her to attend another school where the relations are more harmonious. The general opinion was that if the student were of the right sort the veneer of race prejudice would soon be removed.

Intermarriage was also discussed from the standpoint of heredity. One student was of the firm opinion that the issue of mixed marriages was inferior. Yet this same student cherished the belief that mulattoes are the greatest progressives among Negroes. When asked to reconcile the incongruousness of two such beliefs this student recognized the fallaciousness of the two opinions. The conference agreed that the present laws prohibiting intermarriage should be removed because they subject the Negro

woman to too great a disadvantage.

In dwelling on the Negro's economic contribution a student pointed out his gift of labor on the cotton and tobacco fields. In this connection the tremendous influence of cotton on the economic life of the country was made clear. It was claimed to be the nucleus about which the whole industrial structure of the East had been built.

At the last meeting an effort was made to find solutions for the problems under discussion. The following conclusions were reached:

1. That race superiority is not a proved fact.
2. That Negroes should be permitted to enter all institutions of learning.
3. That the present laws against intermarriage should be removed.
4. That each individual at the conference should do his or her best to influence those around them into saner thinking on the race question.
5. That there should be the exercise of courtesy in our mutual relations.
6. That our education should be of such a nature as to fit us to have an impartial attitude on all aspects of the race question, resulting in a broadening outlook on life in general.

This meeting was full of promise. It made two matters most clear. First that thinking white students are showing a willingness to come to close grips with the problem of color, but that only a very few of them have any comprehensive, scientific knowledge of the Negro for they are still vastly influenced by tradition and custom. Secondly that every Negro student must train himself to meet just such occasions as this. For he must be able at any time and place to discuss his case in the light of historical facts and scientific truths.

JOHN BROWN DAY

WILLIAM PICKENS

ON May 9, 1924, I stood on the great rock at North Elba, New York, to address the assembled people in the presence of "Old John Brown of Ossawatomie and Harper's Ferry." John Brown lay there as dust and crumbled bones buried at the foot of that rock, sharing his burial ground with twelve of his Knights, white and black,

who shared his exploit at Harper's Ferry. And if I were not doing my best now to further the work in which they so gallantly engaged, I would rather be the dust and bones of any one of them than to be alive on the rock.

"Old John Brown" is a saint among the people of North Elba and Lake Placid, and the white people of the neighborhood turned out and grouped themselves with the brown people who had journeyed in a string of automobiles and by train from Philadelphia and New York City. Every accommodation was given and every courtesy shown to the visitors. The National Hotel, hard by the station, was turned over to the guests, and the proprietor held his car at he disposal of those who did not bring automobiles of their own.

Most of the delegation arrived on the evening of the 8th, and the Memorial Exercises at the grave were conducted on the afternoon of the 9th, the 124th anniversary of John Brown's birthday. Further exercises were held at the Town Hall auditorium on the evening of the 9th, at which the Rev. Mr. Imes, of Philadelphia, was the principal speaker. And on Saturday evening, the 10th, Miss Julia Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and a male quartet of Lincoln University, gave a musical concert in this same Town Hall of Lake Placid. Mr. Ralph Parman, president of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, and also the president of the Chamber of Commerce of North Elba, called early on Dr. Jesse Max Barber, founder of the John Brown Memorial Association and leader of this expedition. These gentlemen and the local officers of the Lake Placid Club offered to Dr. Barber every assistance and courtesy which the guests might require.

At noon on the 9th, the great Lake Placid Club, the wealthiest and most richly appointed country club in the world, was opened for a detailed visit by the guests of the city. This Club is an institution that covers acres with offices, commodious lobbies, numerous parlors, a great theatre that seats 1500 and a chapel for religious services. The theatre and chapel are so built that the ample stage of the theatre is a sort of rear extension room for the chapel, and the same pipe organ serves both. The theatre is larger than the chapel—everybody goes to the theatre. When the guests reached the theatre there was an impromptu concert in which Miss Gilbert played and sang, the quartet rendered a few selections, and the whole delegation sang "John Brown's Body".

In the Pilgrimage of the afternoon many of the Lake Placid people tramped the two and a half miles to North Elba where is the John Brown Farm with the grave. There was a procession of little blooming children and old gray-haired people.

It was gratifying to see that the great state of New York, which is civilized enough to have a head of Frederick Douglass in its state house at Albany, was also brave enough to buy and preserve John Brown's Farm as state property, to install a caretaker there, and to erect a simple granite monument on a rock that rises from the ground just outside the high iron fence which surrounds the great rock and the graves of the Heroes. New York is a civilized state. A few steps from his grave is the old home of John Brown, a comfortable and well preserved house, where the caretaker now lives. But such interest in Brown has been awakened by these pilgrimages of the John Brown Memorial Association that a New York historical society is now planning to build a special house for the caretaker, so that Brown's home may be preserved as a museum.

Strangely enough, the great rock around which Brown and his knights are buried, is the only great rock in the immediate neighborhood. Some mountain has been worn away here, and this remaining rock is its heart and essence, which like the spirit of Brown has not yielded to the abrasions of time. This jutting head of some cliff that descends to an unknown depth into the bowels of the earth, seems to have been set there by Mother Nature as a fitting tombstone for the greatest Hero of Conscience.

The audience gathered mostly within the enclosure of the high iron fence, wherein stands also a lofty white flagpole, flying the Stars and Stripes, against which Brown never raised a hand except to make it clean.

By a pair of steps at the rear the speakers ascend to the top of this rock—a rostrum erected by time and the elements, a fitting platform from which to recount the deeds and sing the praises of the greatest heroes.

From this rock the secretary of the Lake Placid Club presided; the Lincoln University quartet sang; the Rev. Mr. Logan, of Philadelphia prayed; and then Jesse Max Barber, founder of the Memorial Association, spoke

eloquently, and introduced the speaker.

There was present a little brown baby from Philadelphia, 11 months old. And there was present from the neighborhood Lyman E. Epps, who, when John Brown's funeral was held in 1859, was 8 years old and sang in the children's chorus. These two extremes were photographed at the grave, the brown veteran holding the brown baby. Other photographs were made.

These pilgrimages are awakening a new interest in John Brown as a great historical character, and the annual visits to his grave have increased five-fold since Max Barber led the first pilgrimage there in 1922. Until then no Negro had ever placed a wreath of flowers on the grave of John Brown!

Here while the highest Adirondacks, usually hooded with snow, look down on him, he sleeps, one of the greatest heroes of all time, a Man who would not barter principle for personal convenience or even for life—a man of "Action, action, action!"—a nineteenth century Prophet of God.

DREAM VARIATION

LANGSTON HUGHES

To fling my arms wide
In some place of the sun,
To whirl and to dance
Till the white day is done.
Then rest at cool evening
Beneath a tall tree
While night comes on gently,
Dark like me,—
That is my dream!

To fling my arms wide
In the face of the sun,
Dance! whirl! whirl!
Till the quick day is done.
Rest at pale evening . . .
A tall, slim tree, . . .
Night coming tenderly,
Black like me.

YOUTH CANNOT WAIT

JOSEPHINE PINYON HOLMES

NINETEEN-FIFTEEN, Los Angeles—Nineteen-twenty-four, New York City! Nine years of time, nine centuries of progress. I am called a conservative person, yet I am inclined to rave a bit over the revelation of the Biennial Convention of the National Y. W. C. A. held in New York City, April 28-May 5.

I left the Los Angeles convention where I was the lone representative of the colored women of the U. S., resentful, bitter, disgusted—feeling that the "Y" was a spiritual farce, rather than a spiritual force. Having missed the two intervening conventions, I was not at all prepared for the amazing change that I sensed in the atmosphere and general tone of the 1924 convention. There were about one hundred and fifty colored women and girls present, instead of one; they were just delegates instead of specially prepared for outsiders, and the vastness of mental and spiritual space bridged

MRS. ELIZABETH ROSS HAYNES

over since 1915 was perhaps epitomized in the resolution presented to admit to full membership any woman or girl in sympathy with the purpose of the organization—a substitute for the one restricting voting to members of Protestant Evangelical churches. This measure, squelched almost to lifelessness when first proposed, passed this 1924 convention and there was in the air, a decided impatience with the few who uttered a feeble protest. If this spirit lives, there is every hope that the resolution will be finally adopted at its last reading in 1926.

The convention was more than half over when I discovered what it was that made the difference—the dominant note of Youth pulsing through the body vibrant, buoyant, insistent, fairly propelling the mass toward its own goal, the facing of facts as they are. It sounded in the arguments presented before the convention at various times by the student delegates, for the new membership basis, the League of Nations, inter-racial relationships, industrial justice —no sentimentality for them! Clear cut in formation, cold rationalism, direct presentation, convincing because sincere.

Privileged to attend the Student Assembly as a visitor, I was disappointed with the first few meetings—they did not at all justify the glowing accounts I had heard of previous assemblies—although in the larger convention meetings, the students were, as I have said, a very evident force. On Sunday, however, they woke up, goaded by a report from their Findings Committee accusing them of lethargy and apathy. Things began to happen, they started getting underneath surface questions to vital issues, culminating in the resolutions passed on war and race relations.

These measures, passed in their own assembly, were later presented by the students before the entire convention and were ratified by that body. The next day, three leading newspapers were noticeably silent concerning this, reporting instead a light and airy interview with the President of the Student Assembly on "flappers, beaux and bobbed hair."

The resolution on war, after much spirited talk was made to read—"Believing that war is absolutely contrary to Jesus' Law of Love, we, * * * pledge ourselves to strive to remove the causes leading to war and to support every constructive policy for peace. We further pledge ourselves to honest and thorough study of Jesus' Law of Love and its application to human relationships to the end that we may arrive at personal convictions in regard to our own line of conduct in the event of another war. Furthermore be it resolved that we * * * promote all measures leading to the outlawing of war as an international crime."

Then, there was presented this—"We * * * believing that in a social order based on Jesus' Way of Love, every individual would find free scope for his fullest development, pledge ourselves to seek anew to know the mind of Jesus in regard to our race relationships and to know the students of other races that we may rid ourselves of prejudice and may promote justice and understanding."

Nice sounding words, these — rolling easily off the tongue—they were *not* allowed to pass easily. There was a surprising amount of cautioning even from those sponsoring the measure. Over and again, the group was urged to think carefully—to remember that it would mean *living out* this resolution on their campuses and in their home towns. An American Indian, speaking, told of her own experience first as one who definitely felt certain races alien to her, and then as one made to feel her-

self an alien on a white college campus. Colored delegates told the group it would be better for the measure to be lost, than for students of other races to hear of its passage and later, realize its failure in practice. Some encouraging statements were made for inter-racial experiments successfully carried through even in the heart of the Opposition Territory.

Finally the presiding officer called for a standing vote, after a moment of silent thinking. Almost the entire assembly stood —someone broke into spontaneous prayer— it was the most dramatic and the most *real* moment of the entire convention! Those students meant it! And those who did not stand, refusing to vote for the resolution, are not to be censured for their honest convictions against it.

This "realness" of spirit, this honesty of purpose showed all through the Student Assembly organization and conduct. The National Student Assembly is the student section of the National Convention of the Y. W. C. A. It is the legislative body of all the student associations of the United States. Beginning with the Hot Springs Convention of 1922, when it first became a functioning part of the convention, it has made provision for colored representation on its Executive Committee and on all its Regional Councils in those sections of the country having colored schools and colleges.

In New York City this year, hotel reservations were made for the colored student delegates as for the others—there was a colored girl on each committee of the Assembly, Captalia Dent, of Paine College doing exceptionally good work on the Nominating Committee. One of the Discussion Groups had a colored leader, Constance Fisher, from Fisk University; Emma McAllister from Spellman College, led the Devotional Service one evening; on Monday afternoon, when the Student Assembly presented their recommendations to the convention body, DeArona McCrory, our representative from Talladega College, spoke, sharing honors with a Southern white student and an American Indian.

For the coming Biennium, Emma McAllister was elected first Vice-President of the Assembly with the full backing of the Southern Council Division on which she has been working for the past year. She will serve with the student from the University of Texas who was elected President, representing the South-Western Council. It was in that same Southwest region that a deadly-in-earnest student told a many-years-of-experience committee lady—"Youth cannot wait for the decisions of Age." I chuckled over this one morning when the leader of the convention devotional periods took for his text—"Ye have compassed this mountain long enough—turn ye northward." Youth, urgent, but not insurgent, tired of compassing Mount Expediency has decided to turn and try the hazards of the Way of Truth.

It must be borne in mind that this has been possible because of the help of those committee women and staff secretaries who, understanding the student mind, were wise enough to sense the timeliness of what seemed very unwise experiments,—and who were courageous enough to help work them out, stimulating when youth faltered, and encouraging when youth became dismayed. This co-relation and co-working of the older and younger elements was emphasized in the Commission Service of the Assembly—impressive and beautiful—when a like pledge was exacted of student delegates, employed officers of the "Y," fraternal delegates, and finally, those chosen to attend the General Committee Meeting of the World's Student Christian Federation at Heigh Leigh, England, this summer.

"What charge is it you take
Which binds us in our work to-gether?"
"To break down barriers,
To deepen thinking,
To widen the reach of our lives."

And most proud were we of *our* delegate to Heigh Leigh, Juliette Derricotte, Student Administrator of Colored Schools. She goes representing both the men and women students, colored, of the United States, — to Heigh Leigh and to Germany, Holland and France, visiting the student quarters and attending conferences in each country. And most worthily will she do this, because through her six years of work as Student Secretary she has possessed a steadiness of mind and levelness of judgment given to but few, yielding nothing in ideals, yet constantly gaining in purpose, through turmoils not to be conceived of by the uninitiated. Some day, perhaps, the whole

JULIETTE DERRICOTTE MRS. PICKENS EMMA MC ALLISTER

history of the inter-racial work of the Student Department of the Y. W. C. A. may be written. It will make a saga! Mrs. William Pickens will accompany Miss Derricotte.

Of the 350 student delegates, 19 were colored—representing Howard University, Morgan College, Storer College, Virginia Normal School, Shaw University, Slater Normal School, Livingstone College, Spelman College, Paine College, Talladega College, Mississippi Industrial College, Fisk University, Wilberforce University, and the University of Indiana. These students shared fully in the business of the Assembly, as voting delegates. Dean Ethel Caution served on the very important Commission of Standards. The Assembly elected, for this Biennium, 8 colored council members and four colored members of the Executive Committee, Dean Lucy Slowe, of Howard University, Ethel McGee and Ophelia Shields, students in New York City, and Emma McAllister who is the National Representative for colored students elected at the Talladega Conference.

The Assembly as a whole heartily endorsed the nomination of Mrs. George Haynes as a member of the National Board.

It was symbolic that the reserve youth of the "Y" should close the convention. Through a darkened hall came two lines of Girl Reserves, bearing banners. There were four of *our* girls, Helen Lucas, Harriet Pickens, Leolya Polk, Diana Baker, all from the New York City Branch for Colored Women. One by one, on the stage, they lighted their candles at the huge column of wax burning at the edge of the platform, and then marched out again, singing the Hymn of the Lights. They left the burning wax column with its flame sharply cutting into the blackness behind and around it—the flame of youth—a light in the darkness.

National · Association · for · the ... Advancement · of · Colored · People

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

ABOUT the time that this issue reaches its readers, the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. will be convening at Philadelphia. Never before have we had so many distinguished speakers. Never before has there been such interest. Never before have there been arranged so many interesting features. The Conference will open on Wednesday, June 25th. The day will be devoted to the registration and assignment to stopping places of delegates and members and all others who attend the conference. That evening at the Cherry Memorial Church, 16th and Christian Streets, there will be held the opening meeting when an address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Freeland W. Kendrick of Philadelphia. The Conference will be welcomed by Isadore Martin, President of the Philadelphia Branch; messages of greeting from President Coolidge and others will be read,

and addresses will be delivered by Moorfield Storey and Congressman Dyer. Bishop John Hurst will preside.

On Thursday evening, the speeches will be on the vitally important matter of the migration of colored people to the North and the future of the Negro in industry. The speakers will be Secretary of Labor James J. Davis; the Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, President of the National Baptist Convention and member of the famous Committee on Race Relations appointed by Governor Lowden following the Chicago Race Riots; and Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit.

Friday evening, June 27th, the topic will be, "The Rising Tide of Discrimination". This meeting will be held at the Union Baptist Church, 19th and Fitzwater Streets. Dr. J. Max Barber of Philadelphia will preside and the speakers will be Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, who will speak on the Sterling-Reed Educational Bill; Mr. James A. Cobb of Washington, Attorney for the N. A. A. C. P. in the famous segregation cases; Dr. William Lloyd Imes of Philadelphia who will speak on meeting the menace of segregation in Northern public schools; and Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, Editor of *The Nation*.

On Saturday morning, June 28th, as has been announced, a special train will carry all delegates, members and friends from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. This train will leave via the Reading Railroad at 8:30 A. M., daylight saving time. At Atlantic City, the train will be met by Atlantic City citizens, Boy Scouts, Elks' Band, and other bodies, proceeding to headquarters at the Asbury M. E. Church. There will be sightseeing tours and other forms of recreation during the day. At 3:00 P. M. there will be a public mass meeting at the Asbury M. E. Church, 1713 Arctic Avenue, at which the speakers will be Mr. William Pickens, and Mayor Edward L. Bader of Atlantic City. Mr. C. M. Cain, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred arranging for the outing, will preside. That evening, there will be a public reception tendered delegates by the Atlantic City Branch at Fitzgerald's Auditorium. The special train will carry the delegates back to Philadelphia leaving Atlantic City at 11:30 P. M.

The largest meeting of the Conference will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday at 3:00 P. M. Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn of New York will preside and the speakers will be Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church, New York; Hon. Theodore E. Burton, member of Congress from Ohio who delivered the keynote speech at the Republican National Convention at Cleveland; Hon. David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts; and James Weldon Johnson. This meeting will doubtless attract one of the largest audiences in the history of the Association. The Metropolitan Opera House, however, seats about five thousand people and it is urged upon all delegates and members to arrive early in order to secure admission.

At the morning and evening services of many of the churches of Philadelphia, both white and colored, representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. will tell of its work.

On Monday evening, June 30th, at Cherry Memorial Church, the speakers will be Dr. Solomon Porter Hood, United States Minister to Liberia; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington, and Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia. Dr. William A. Sinclair of Philadelphia will preside.

The closing session of the Conference will be held on Tuesday evening, July 1st, also at the Cherry Memorial Church. At this meeting will be presented the contributions of the Negro to music, literature and the other arts; the Spingarn Medal will also be presented on this evening. Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, President and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will make the presentation. Miss Mary White Ovington will preside and the speakers will be Harry T. Burleigh, and William Stanley Braithewaite and Miss Marian Anderson and Mr Paul Robeson will sing. A special feature of this meeting and the one on Sunday afternoon will be the singing of a chorus specially trained by Carl Diton, the famous musician and composer. Prior to each of the other mass meetings, there will be musical numbers also.

After the Monday morning business session there will be a pilgrimage to historic Independence Hall where the famous Liberty Bell is placed. A group photograph of the delegates will be taken in front of the hall.

Business sessions will be held at 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. on Thursday, Friday, Monday, and Tuesday at which problems connected with the work of the Association will be discussed. As always, these meetings will be of very great interest. The National Office feels that the above program given in part assures the most successful Conference it has ever held. With the Exhibit under the direction of Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare and other features which are being worked out, the Conference will be of greater interest than ever for all who attend. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the Conference. *Finally, we urge upon all who attend to remember to secure certificates when purchasing their tickets to Philadelphia!*

THE MEN OF THE 24TH INFANTRY

THE long and intensive campaign for clemency to the fifty-four former members of the 24th Infantry confined in Leavenworth Prison since 1917 for alleged participation in the Houston riots bore fruit when the War Department reduced the sentences of each of the men. This action followed the presentation in February of the petition asking clemency to President Coolidge which petition, it will be remembered was gathered by coöperating organizations headed by the N. A. A. C. P. The War Department at the request of the President appointed a special investigating board which went to Leavenworth Prison and interviewed each of the men separately, and it was on the report of this board that the War Department's action was taken.

The prison record of each man was as well taken into consideration. Reductions of varying lengths were given which, in view of the fact that all prisoners are eligible for parole at the expiration of one third of their sentences, make eighteen men eligible for immediate parole, sixteen others within a year, sixteen in 1927, and the remaining four in 1928. The letter from Secretary of War Weeks giving the full story reads:

Dear Sir:

In harmony with the understanding with you, I am furnishing you the following information relative to the so-called Houston rioters:

Of the fifty-four of these men who were in confinement in the penitentiary when the board of officers visited that institution, thirty were serving life sentences. As the result of the recommendations of the board of officers, made after a most careful and exhaustive investigation and consideration of each case on its individual merits, ten of the thirty men under life sentences have received reductions in their sentences that will make them eligible for release on home parole during the calendar year 1925; and the remaining twenty have received reductions from life to thirty years, which will make sixteen of them eligible for home parole in 1927, and four of them eligible for home parole in 1928.

In passing upon these cases great weight was laid upon the evidence presented at the trial and the conduct in confinement of the prisoners concerned; and the investigation showed that the men whose sentences were reduced to thirty years were the more deeply involved in the affair, and had the poorer records of conduct in confinement. Of the other twenty-four prisoners involved in the Houston riot, serving sentences of less than life at the time of the investigation of the board, eighteen are eligible for parole during the calendar year 1924, and six will be eligible for home parole in 1925.

As this recent investigation has resulted in reductions in sentences in every case of the so-called Houston rioters, with the exception of six who are eligible for parole not later than August, 1924, and as the latest date under the modified sentences on which any prisoner will become eligible for home parole is August, 1928, it is considered that the War Department has been most liberal in its treatment of the prisoners.

Under a rule of the War Department governing the subject, the case of every military prisoner is considered for clemency at least once each year; and neither the recent investigation by the board of officers, nor any action taken upon its recommendation, will preclude the consideration annually of the case of each one of the prisoners involved.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

The great victory as has been pointed out by so many of the colored newspapers, is one of the most striking evidences ever known of what united effort on the part of colored people and their friends can accomplish. In this campaign churches, fraternal orders, women's and other clubs, branches of the N. A. A. C. P. and particularly the colored press worked wholeheartedly and unselfishly. The task could never have been finished had there not been such coöperation and the results stand as a lasting monument to those who worked so faithfully. While all that was asked for was not secured, nevertheless every man of the fifty-four will be free in but little more than three years, most of them within a much shorter period.

This, contrasted with the fact that until the campaign was started last September most of the men were serving life sentences, gives ample cause for great rejoicing.

Finally, one more man received a reduction which was not included in Secretary Weeks' letter. William J. Hudson was not at Leavenworth when the examining board made its visit there due to the fact that he was in a government hospital at Washington. His case was not considered. Immediately after the board had returned to Washington from Leavenworth, Mr. Hudson was returned to Leavenworth to complete his life sentence. When apprised of this fact, the N. A. A. C. P. wrote the War Department and shortly afterwards was notified that Hudson's sentence too was reduced from life imprisonment to twenty years. He is thus eligible for parole in August. This makes a total of fifty-five reductions secured by the campaign—in brief, of every member of the 24th Infantry.

STRATEGY AND THE DYER BILL

THAT all members of the N. A. A. C. P. and those interested in its work may understand the situation in Congress with reference to the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill the N. A. A. C. P. through James Weldon Johnson made the following statement on May 30th, just prior to the adjournment of Congress:

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is still on the calendar as House Bill Number 1. The resolution for a rule to make it a special order of business is still in the House Committee on Rules. No report on the Resolution has yet been made. With sufficient pressure a rule could have been secured, we believe, from the Committee, and it is possible that the Bill might have been jammed through the House before the adjournment of Congress. But this course was not pursued for the following reasons:

1. The plans made by the leaders contemplated the adjournment of Congress the early part of June.

2. We realized that there was absolutely no possibility of getting any action on the Bill in the Senate before the adjournment of Congress, even if it had been passed by the House. This was because of the disorganized condition of the Senate due to investigations, etc. We felt that the passage of the Bill by the House and the adjournment of Congress before the Senate could act would have the effect of making the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill a factional political issue and a bait for colored votes without any definite assurance of action by the Senate on the re-assembling of Congress.

We shall move strongly for passage of this legislation by both houses immediately upon the re-convening of Congress.

It will be seen readily by those who have followed the course of Congress in its disorganized state attendant upon the investigations of the various scandals, that any other action by the N. A. A. C. P. would have laid it open to the charge either of stupidity in allowing the Dyer Bill to be made a political football and a means of hoodwinking colored voters, or of connivance at a futile attempt to get the bill through the House with no chance of passage in the Senate.

THE WALKER AWARDS

FOLLOWING a conversation between Mr. William Pickens and Mr. F. B. Ransom of Indianapolis, Attorney and Manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, that well known company has generously offered prizes to be awarded annually to two branches and one individual for excellent in service to the N. A. A. C. P. and the cause it represents. The first two prizes are in the form of scholarships of $100 and $75 each and the third is a gold medal to cost not less than $50. The terms under which the awards are to be made are as follows:

One scholarship of $100 to the branch which makes the greatest progress in the contest year in raising money for the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. This scholarship to be awarded by majority vote of the branch members to any person who is a student at any recognized college or secondary school. The scholarship is to be known as the Madam C. J. Walker Memorial Scholarship.

A second scholarship of $75 to go to the branch of the N. A. A. C. P. excelling in the proportionate increase of its membership. No branch may receive more than one of these scholarships in the same year and a branch may not be awarded the same scholarship within less than three years after the award. The second scholarship is to be known as the Madam A'Lelia Walker Scholarship, and like the first, may be awarded by a vote of branch members or by a popular election in the community in which the branch is located.

The third award shall be a gold medal costing not less than $50 to be given to any individual member or officer of the N. A. A. C. P., not connected with the National Office, for rendering, in the opinion of the judges the greatest possible service to the colored people through the N. A. A. C. P. during the contest year. Any sort of service rendered through the N. A. A. C. P.

may be considered but special consideration will be given for services in obtaining money and members. This gold medal is not to be awarded more than once to the same individual.

The plan for these awards was drawn up by F. B. Ransom, General Manager of the Madam C. . Walker Company, and William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. The aim is to stimulate the activity of the branches in raising money and enlisting members for the Advancement Association's work, and to stimulate a healthy rivalry among the membership of the organization outside of the National Office in service to the colored people of America.

The judges of the awards shall be the Secretary, the Field Secretary and the Director of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., Madam A'Lelia Walker, President of the Walker Company, and some other person to be named by the Walker Company. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., is to act as Chairman of the board of judges and William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. as Secretary. It is expected that the first awards will be made in January, 1925, based on the work of branches and individuals during 1924.

THE WASHINGTON SEGREGATION CASES

ON April 23rd before a courtroom crowded with prominent colored and white citizens of Washington, James A. Cobb argued before the District of Columbia Court of Appeals the cases in which a decision is to be rendered as to whether or not the owner of property can include in the contract of sale a clause prohibiting the disposal of that property by the new purchaser to a Negro. Instances have been found in Detroit, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and other cities where through such means attempts are being made to evade the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Louisville Segregation Case declaring enforced residential segregation by city ordinance illegal. Details of the cases argued by Mr. Cobb were given in the April issue of the CRISIS.

The decision of the Court of Appeals given just as we go to press has been against our contention. We shall of course carry the case to the Supreme Court.

CLEOTA COLLINS, Lyric Soprano

"The quality of her voice is *sweet;* her manner of using it is *expressive and unaffected* and her interpretative equipment suggests serious study combined with mental attainments of marked alertness and value. It has given me real pleasure to hear her sing."—*Harry T. Burleigh.*

For Terms Write

GEORGE C. LACY, Manager. 199 Hamilton Ave., Columbus. O.

CLARA ROMA

LYRIC SOPRANO

Recitalist

For further information address

P.O. Box 1502 Washington D. C.

THE ANCRUM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Offers Courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Voice, Theory, Solfeggio, Harmony, Composition, etc.

New England Conservatory method. Excellent faculty. Fine dormitory rooms.

Registration begins first Monday in September.

Director:

MRS. ESTELLE ANCRUM FORSTER, Graduate N.E.C., 1919-20

Send for year book.

Address:

74 West Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL OFFER

Send us $3.00 for two paid up yearly subscriptions to THE CRISIS and we will send you a beautiful copy of

"UP FROM SLAVERY"

by

Dr. Booker T. Washington

Beautifully printed and handsomely bound in English Red Leather.

ADVERTISING PAGES REMOVED

JAMES E. GREGG
Principal

GEORGE P. PHENIX
Vice Principal

FRANK K. ROGERS
Treasurer

WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE
Secretary

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

Founded in 1868 by General Armstrong to train selected colored youths who should go out to teach and lead their people.

Hampton stands for "a sound body, a trained capacity, and an unselfish outlook on life".

Hampton is an industrial village: 1,000 acres; 149 buildings; 901 boarding students, including 75 college students; 385 day pupils in practice-school; 854 summer-school students; 250 teachers and workers.

Hampton has over 2512 graduates and over 8800 former students; also numerous outgrowths, including Tuskegee, founded by Booker T. Washington.

COLLEGIATE DIVISION

I THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

1. **School of Agriculture**—offering a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; aims to develop teachers of agriculture, farm-demonstration agents, and farmers.

New chemical and biological laboratories have recently been fitted with modern equipment. The Whipple farm of 70 acres is located at the Institute and is equipped with a modern dairy barn, creamery, three greenhouses, horse barn, poultry plant, and poultry-breeding station. The Shellbanks Farm of 850 acres is located four miles from the Institute and is easily accessible for agricultural classes. The four-year course offers liberal-arts studies, courses in professional teacher-training work, and intensive work in science and agriculture. —Warren K. Blodgett, Director.

2. **School of Education**—offering a four-year high-school teachers' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and two two-year courses leading to appropriate diplomas; aims to train teachers for high schools, for grammar grades, and for primary grades.

In the four-year course for high-school teachers, two majors must be taken by each student. These majors may be selected from the following fields of work: English, French, Industrial Arts, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physical Education, Science, and Social Studies. Two majors, however, may be taken in industrial arts, or music, or in physical education. The four-year course includes 16 liberal-arts units and professional work in teacher-training.—Wm. Anthony Aery, Director.

3. **School of Home Economics**—offering a two-year course leading to a diploma; aims to train young women to be home makers and teachers of home economics.

The equipment is excellent. The home-economics library consists of well-selected books and much illustrative material. A lecture room is so arranged that exhibits and demonstrations can be given. The Practice House, recently given to Hampton by Mrs. Henry A. Strong of Rochester, N. Y., is a simple house of two and a half stories. It has a living-room, dining-room, kitchen, and utility room on the first floor; bedrooms, bath, and sleeping-porch on the second; and a store-room in the half story. It is simply and artistically furnished. It is intended to furnish an ideal home-making experience for the young women.—Mrs. Blanche W. Purcell, Director.

4. **Summer School for Teachers;** aims to meet the needs of teachers in service—principals, supervisors, high school teachers, elementary teachers, teachers of home economics, and teachers of physical education.

It is conducted under the joint auspices of the Virginia State Board of Education and Hampton Institute. It is organized with special reference to the needs of teachers in service—principals, supervisors, high-school teachers, elementary teachers, teachers of home economics, and teachers of physical education.—George P. Phenix, Director.

II THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

—offering a two-year course leading to a diploma; aims to give young men and young women such training in business principles and practice as to prepare them for business positions or to teach business subjects.

It offers two two-year collegiate courses—General Business Course and Secretarial Course. Practical work is so planned as to give students the widest possible knowledge of modern business procedure. This school conducts evening classes for the benefit of high-school graduates who are in the Trade School and who wish to secure a knowledge of the fundamental principles of business. These classes are also open to students in the work-year class who are graduates of high schools.—Miss Ethel C. Buckman, Assistant Director.

III THE TRADE SCHOOL

—offering a two-year contractors' and builders' course leading to a diploma and a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; aims to train skilled builders by thorough instruction in business methods, field management, building materials, trade practice, structural design, and principles of architecture.

A recent and extensive field study made clear the demand for well-trained colored builders. Hampton offers for the first time a four-year builders' course, open to graduates of standard high schools for which the degree of Bachelor of Science will be given. Students without trade experience may enter this course, provided they take extra work in a building trade during the first and second years and work at this trade for three summers. Hampton alumni have agreed to see that every graduate of the builders' courses receives adequate financial backing when he starts out in business. The B.S. course of standard grade will train teachers for high schools and colleges.—Harry J. DeYarmett, Director; H. Whittemore Brown, in charge of Builders' Courses.